Bedford Gazette.

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Select Poetry.

FADELESS IS A LOVING HEART.

Sunny eyes may lose their brightness,
Nimble feet forget their lightness;
Pearly teeth may know decay,
Raven tresses turn to gray;
Cheeks be pale, and eyes be dim;
Faint the voice, and weak the limb;
But though youth and strength depart,
Fadeless is a loving heart.

Like the little mountain flower,
Peeping forth in wintry hour,
When the summer's breath is fled,
And the gaudier flowret's dead;
Lo, when outward charms are gone,
Brighter still doth blossom on,
Despite Time's destroying dart,
The gentle, kindly, loving heart.

Wealth and talents will avail,
When on life's rough sea we sail;
Yet, the wealth may melt like snow,
And the wit no longer glow.
But more smooth we'll find the sea,
And our course the fairer be,
If our pilot when we start
Be a kindly loving heart.

Ye in worldly wisdom old,
Ye who bow the knee to gold—
Doth this earth as lovely seem
As it did in life's young dream;
Ere the world had crusted o'er
Feelings good and pure before—
Ere ye sold at Mammon's mart
The best yearnings of the heart?

Grant me Heaven my earnest prayer,
Whether life of ease or care
Be the one to me assigned,
That each coming year may find
Loving thoughts and gentle words
Twined within my bosom chords,
And that age may but impart
Riper freshness to my heart.

Come not when the Heart is Sad.

By Sidney Dyer.

Oh come not when the heart is sad,
And tears suffuse the eyes,
Nor when the shades of evening rest
Upon the pensive skies;
Choose not a dark and mournful time
To visit graves where lie
The forms of those beloved most,
Whose spirits are on high;
But come when morning suns are bright,
Amid the blush of spring,
When nature all is cheerfulness—
Come when the birds all sing.

Oh, come not at the gloomy hour,
When night's dark shadows chill,
And croaking birds are heard aroundd,
Or mournful whip-poor-will;
But when the lark is on the wing,
To greet the opening morn,
And beams of golden sunlight dance
All o'er the waving corn;
When all is joyous, peace, and light,
And sorrow thence is driven—
Oh, visit in an hour like this,
The grave of one in Heaven!

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

From the Pittsburg Union.

NOVEL LEGISLATION.

We saw it stated somewhere, that the legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law making jurors the judges of the law as well as of the facts. After the exploration of the nunnery by the sapient committee, we would not be surprised to hear of the legislative body in question perpetrating any absurdity, however palpable. It is perhaps well for the country, that occasionally a party recognizing no general principle of action, pledged to no general policy, and bound together by no other tie than the possession of a common intolerance, should become vested with the control of the affairs of state. Such a party is always sure to perpetrate some outrage on common sense or decency, which demonstrates to the world the necessity of having such an organization of political parties, that the profession of a particular creed will give the voter some guaranty of the entire policy of the man whom he assists to elevate to office.

To illustrate what is very obscurely expressed, in the last election in Pennsylvania, there were many men elected to the legislature on no other ground than their acceptability to a secret organization, which acknowledged no other criterion of fitness, than the candidate's hostility to catholics and foreigners. On all other subjects they were as free as air, bound by no pledges, under no obligation of ordinary confidence, and committed to no definite formula of principles. Their very first acts of legislation astounded their constituents, and demonstrated the necessity of a correct understanding between the voter and the representative. It was then discovered, that the fact that a man was opposed to foreigners, was not alone such an infallible index of wisdom, that he could be trusted on all points beside. It was found that he might profess hostility to catholics, and still be in favor of all banks—an advocate of rag currency, and willing to become the tool of corporations; that he might also by every vote he cast, help to ruin the credit of the State and drive it to repudiation, and that nothing laid down in the Know-Nothing tenets, could call in question the propriety of his course.

Know-Nothingism has all the faults, in this respect, of any and all of the isms that have ever aspired to the position of political parties. And beside these, it has many others inherent in its intolerant and proscriptive nature. Of such it is not our purpose now to speak. We merely wish to call attention to the radical defeat which must prove fatal, the want of a distinct platform of principles upon which a government can be administered. Without this, it is idle to talk of any body of men, however numerous, constituting a political party. One or two common points of faith, in matters totally foreign to the true province of legislation, can never give that cohesive force to the mass of the people which is essential to the preservation of a party as a unit. Opposition to foreigners, aside from its injustice, is no more a sure bond of political adhesion than opposition to all men with red heads. A party based on such a platform would undoubtedly have a large majority: but it would probably be ascertained that all men who agreed in the matter of not having light hair, might still disagree in questions of much more importance to the welfare of the country. The contest between the two celebrated parties of big and little Indians, is as fair a satire on some of the issues of the present day, as it was against those at which it was so fatally aimed. A single session of a Legislature composed of men who acknowledge no uniformity of political principle, and who are alike only on a point which gives no guide to the administration either of State or National affairs, exposes the weakness and barrenness of the organization, and we trust will bring the people back to the plain, common, old fashioned test, to know for what and for whom they are voting before they vote. No other system will suit a republic.

A Know-Nothing Committee.

The following sketch of a K. N. Committee is by one of their own organs, the New York *Herald*:

Burglarious Proceedings of the Massachusetts Legislature.—The whole evidence has been published and it now stands confessed to the world that a committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts have violated the highest laws of the land by forcing their way into a private seminary at Roxbury, and trampled under foot the rules of decency by insulting the harmless, defenceless females whom they found there. The Legislature had no right to appoint a committee to enter any private dwelling house, whether used as a school or for any other purpose. Such an act was beyond their powers; and if the owner of the seminary they entered had shot them dead on the threshold, the law would have held him harmless. There was no danger of anything of the kind, the house being occupied by ladies, and the committee proceeded on their task fearlessly.

Having entered the building, they proceeded to acts of blackguardism and indecency which the worst mob could hardly have exceeded. Some scattered and searched the private rooms of the institution, leaving but one linen closet which happened to be locked unsearched. Others followed the Superior, questioning her in a rude indelicate manner, and behaving as they might have done had the building been an asylum for penitents instead of a private school. One brute forced himself into a bedroom where a poor sick girl lay in bed, and approached her so closely that "she felt his breath on her face." Another actually placed his hands on the person of a female teacher. Several of the party thrust themselves into the chapel and by their rude irreverent language, frightened away a lady who was in prayer at the time. And the men who did these things are members of the Massachusetts Legislature!

So far as these individuals themselves are concerned, the bare statement of their conduct is more crushing than any epithets however severe or however merited. But the American party has a duty to perform, which cannot be neglected. The Massachusetts Know-Nothings must purge themselves of the society of such men as these. The members of the order in the other States can have no communion with individuals who break into houses, or insult defenceless females; and if the Know Nothings in the Bay State do not cleanse their ranks by expelling such agents of defilement, the order will cut itself adrift from the councils of Massachusetts.

Horrid Tragedy.—A Young Fiend.—On Saturday week, John A. Edwards, a lad aged fifteen, living in the family of his uncle, John W. Hungerford, at Kiskatom, N. Y., requested permission of the wife of Mr. H. to use a double-barrelled gun, which was in the house, for the purpose of seeking game. Permission being granted, he and his uncle shortly after left the premises in different directions, when Edwards soon returned and commenced breaking open all the drawers and chests, in which he supposed there were two hundred dollars, which Mr. Hungerford had received a few days previous. Not finding the money, he loaded the gun with slugs and shot, and deliberately fired the contents of one of the barrels into the breast of his uncle, who, by this time, had reached the house. Hungerford fell, pleading for life, when the little fiend again, presented the gun and snaped it. Mr. H. partially recovered and fled, pursued by Edwards, who again fired with fatal effect. He then returned to the house, placed the gun in its usual place, and escaped from the bloody scene, but was soon after arrested. Little hopes are entertained of Hungerford's recovery, as several slugs entered his lungs.

Astonishing Elopement.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 11th instant furnishes the following particulars of one of the most extraordinary cases of elopement we have ever seen recorded:

"One day last week a woman named Sulser eloped from her husband's residence in Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio, with a young schoolmaster named Pease, who had been teaching during the winter in the vicinity, and boarded at Sulser's house. The infatuated woman had lived happily with her husband for near twenty years, and was by him the mother of seven interesting children. She took with her her youngest child, an infant, (leaving six with her husband,) and about five thousand in cash and negotiable notes. She was the daughter of a wealthy old farmer, who died about a year ago, leaving a very handsome property to her. The notes she took with her were given by the purchaser of a portion of the land inherited from her father, and were drawn in favor of her and her husband. On the day after her flight, one of her brothers, who was sick in her house, died, and it is presumed that the sudden and strange disappearance of his sister may have given the shock that proved fatal. The husband of the guilty fugitive was in the city yesterday, searching for a clue to the whereabouts of the wretched pair who have robbed him of his peace. He is almost crazed with grief, indignation and shame, and is of the opinion that the flight has been in the direction of N. York. It is feared that Pease had some of the notes cashed in this city, but the fact has not been ascertained. This is one of the most remarkable cases of elopement of which we have ever heard. It seems wholly unaccountable, yet 'the human heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked.' At home she was in very comfortable circumstances. Her husband had just finished a commodious and elegant new house, and the eldest of her children was a daughter fourteen years of age. A more interesting and happy family than the one now dishonored and broken was a fortnight ago would be hard to find."

☞ Near Elleston, Madison county, Ky., on the 17th inst., a number of young men were assembled at the house of a neighbor, all of whom were friends. There was but one pistol in the company, and that was in the hands of Mr. R. C. Covington, who determined to shoot it off, that no damage might be done. In placing the cap upon the tube, the contents were accidentally discharged, and a young man by the name of Riley was instantly killed.

From the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

Interesting Correspondence

Between a Protestant Young Man and a Catholic Young Lady who were engaged to be Married, but quarreled about their Religion.

The Catholic Telegraph is permitted to publish the following letters, "with the consent of the young lady interested." The lady was educated at an Ursuline Convent, and the marriage adjourned by the annexed documents, was to have taken place on New Year's day:

——, Dec. 1, 1854.

Dearest ——: The mutual regard which I am so happy to know exists between us, and the exchange of sacred vows which I ardently expect will be the result before long, give me courage to consult with you on a subject which is of the first importance, and one which my relatives are pressing on my attention. Amongst the obstacles to happiness, there are none so likely to produce discontent as a want of union in religious sentiment. If we offer our devotions at the same altar in religion, as well as love, you must be aware, dear ——, that it will cement, in a wonderful degree, our hearts. Do you think, then, that you could worship with me in the Presbyterian or any Protestant Church? In our happy country all religions are alike, and your good sense must assure you that forms of faith are of small importance, provided our lives be virtuous. Moreover, dearest, we must not overlook, in marriage, those less sentimental, but more solid considerations, which have reference to the prosperous condition of worldly comfort and respectability. There is, as you are aware, a very deep rooted antipathy to the faith in which, without any fault of yours, you have been educated, and it would seriously interfere with my successful pursuit of business were I to contract so close an intimacy with a person professing Roman Catholicism.

Should you resolve, however, as I have no doubt you will, to worship the *same* God only in another Church, we will both acquire a sympathy and regard, the consequences of which will be truly desirable and most propitious to our welfare. I know that, in a matter like this, you will wish to consult your friends, though their consent, you know, is not at all imperative; yet in order that you may do so with freedom, I give you my full consent to make known my sentiments privately or publicly, as you may think proper. Though you may call this a business letter—it is so different from our usual correspondence—and laugh at my seriousness, yet I shall expect your answer with great anxiety.—In the meantime my heart is ever yours, and your image is daguerreotyped upon it indelibly by love's own warm smiles, and with his fidelity to the original.

Believe me, dearest——, to be ever yours, in life and death.

——, Dec. 3, 1854.

Dear ——: I received your letter just ten minutes since, and my judgment tells me to answer at once, without any consultation, because none is needed. When you asked me to give you my heart and its affections, I consented, because I admired and respected and *loved* you: but I did not at the same time agree to surrender to you my soul and its eternal hopes. Had you asked me to make such a sacrifice as that, I would have refused not only to you but an archangel, could any such bright spirit propound a like question to me. Remember, dear ——, that religion with us Catholics is not an opinion at all—it is far more, even, than a logical conviction; it is faith, which is grand and powerful in proportion to the divinity in which it trusts. Such is my idea of faith, but I do not pretend to be a theologian. Now, dearest——, I could not, without a horrible contempt for myself, surrender God to win a husband, even as accomplished as you, and the only one to whom I have plighted vows of love. I would be guilty of an enormous crime if I were even to pretend to a conversion in which my understanding and heart had no part. Every idea of honor which I have learned forbids such a prostration of my character. You could not even respect me yourself, could I be so easily induced to desert my hopes of heaven. Could I be faithless to God and faithful to man? I knew, dear ——, that you did not agree with me in my religious sentiments, but I never thought of requiring from you such a heavy obligation as you would impose on me.

But I must argue the question with you: for though you are a lawyer, I am not afraid of entering into a little controversy with you; so now, look grave, for I am going to lecture you. You say, dear ——, that "in our happy country all religions are alike." Well, granted: why then can't you relinquish yours and join mine? Wouldn't that be as reasonable as for me to relinquish mine and profess yours! But you place it on the ground of expediency—on the unpopularity of our church. Well, you need not change yours; you would do wrong to abandon your creed and unite with mine, unless you firmly believe in it. As for the smiles of worldly prosperity, though I would not uselessly disregard them, yet a true-born American, with a proper estimate of her honor, would prefer the rags of poverty, sooner than clothe with silks a dishonored and violated conscience. Your own good sense and enlightened mind will convince you, dear ——, that I am right; and I am confident your reply, which I will expect with anxiety, as you do this, will remove this thin mist from the bright eyes of love, whose light I hope will ever beam graciously in our lives.

——, Dec. 9, 1854.

Dear Miss ——, I most candidly acknowledge that your letter has greatly disappointed me. I thought that your superior intelligence had risen above all those antique and musty opinions, whose proper period was the middle ages and their proper locality in Spain. I have now and then observed among Catholics, educated like yourself, a strange fashion of ascending above the realities of life on the airy pinions of what you call faith. But such theories do not advance a professional man—do not roof a house, or supply the necessities, much less the elegancies, of a home. I thought on this account that you would readily enter into my views, but you refuse to do so. Well, I will abandon my request. I am too much devoted to you to allow even a difference like this, serious and important as it is, to weaken the love which unites our hearts. You ladies, and you are the very first amongst them all, dear ——, contrive occasionally to introduce such exalted notions into your beautiful heads, that to remove them would be as easy as to attempt to chain the zephyrs, or rob the violet of its perfume. Well, then, in conclusion, I must inform you that I have read your letter to the family. It would be improper to deceive you on the subject of my parents' opinions. Their attachment to the Presbyterian faith is great: and the idea of a union with a Catholic, even with you, whom they know so well, and highly respect, darkens their countenances, and distresses me very much. They have, however, renewed their consent, but they require us to be married by a Presbyterian clergyman. This, dear ——, I agree with them in asking as a right, because it is a duty I owe them not to distress their hearts nor do violence to their religious principles, by permitting the ministry of a Catholic clergyman. As your church, dear ——, does not consider such marriages invalid, you can have no objection to this arrangement, which will unite us never again to part in life. Understand, dearest, that I am compelled to consider the ministry of the Protestant clergyman *only* indispensable to our union.

Your devoted ——

——, Dec. 12, 1854.

—— ——, *Esq.*:

Dear Sir:—I shall not ask you to "do any violence to the religious principles of your parents," nor will I consent to have any offered to mine. When I consented to marry you, I was not aware that your father and mother, with "their religious principles," were included in the agreement. The care which you have not to offend your parents, cannot be greater than that which I must observe not to offend God.

The tone of your letter betrays the spirit of your love. It is not a rosy spirit, as poets and lovers have described it, but a spirit hedged around with thorns. I think sir, as I am still free, I had better remain so. You will find some one who will readily consent not to "do violence to the religious principles of your parents." If I consented, sir, to be a slave before marriage, by surrendering my rights of conscience, I feel quite satisfied that I would deserve to be something worse than a slave after marriage. I had little thought that this would be the finale of so many pleasant days, words and letters. If you should feel it as much as I do, (for I care not to conceal my emotions,) you can have recourse to that world which you fear so much for consolation. As for me, I will try to forget a love which was so unworthy that it refused to be appeased except by the sacrifice of honor and conscience.

No more from

Yours, &c.,

Fatal Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad.—On Tuesday an accident occurred at Summerhill, ten miles east of Johnstown, on the Pennsylvania railroad, which resulted in the death of a man named Maguire. Maguire and another man were crossing the bridge at that place when the express train hove in view. His companion ran and reached the abutment of the bridge in safety, but Maguire, after escaping the engine and tender, was struck about the shoulders by the corner of the baggage car. So violent was the shock that several persons who witnessed the frightful scene say that he was raised several feet in the air, and thrown an incredible distance. He was awfully shattered about the shoulders and breast, and received terrible injuries on the head in his fall upon the rails. Notwithstanding the horrible manner in which he was injured, he survived several hours. We did not learn whether he had a family, or where he resided.—*Pittsburg Union.*

Man Killed on the Railroad.—At quarter after twelve o'clock Wednesday, Jas. P. Ritchie, a brakesman on one of the freight trains of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, was instantly killed at Enon Valley, by the train running over him. Two of the cars were to be left at Enon Valley, and he was on one that had no platform ladder, and in attempting to crawl down for the purpose of pulling out the bolster pin, he fell under the train. He was dragged about twenty feet, and when the cars were stopped, it was found that his legs were severed from his body. He was quite dead. His body was brought to Allegheny city at twelve o'clock Wednesday night and conveyed to the residence of his family, in the second Ward, and was buried yesterday. He leaves a wife and three children, who are in rather indigent circumstances.—*Pittsburg Union.*

Machine to Record the Beating of the Pulse.—Prof. Bierodt has been exhibiting a machine at Frankfort, Germany, to record on paper the beating of the pulse. The arm of the patient is placed in a longitudinal cradle, and screwed down sufficiently to keep it steady. A small erection on one side holds a sort of level worked on a hinge, at the end of which a pencil is inserted, the point of which has been dipped in India Ink. This goes into a cylinder upon which paper has been stretched. The lever rests upon the pulse, and at every moment record the action upon the paper. If the pulse is steady a regular zig-zag line is drawn on the paper, but in cases where the pulse is rapid and jerking the line goes up and down, making long and uneven marks.—*Scientific American.*

A WARNING.

History is full of instructions as to the machinations of secret parties. Secrect combinations should always be viewed with jealousy and distrust. The destruction of Troy is a faithful illustration of treachery and deceit under the mask of friendship and secrecy, and should be an impressive warning to the Democratic party. Of all the wars of the ancients, that one in which Troy was engaged, is the most conspicuous. The city stood out for ten years against the most powerful invasions of which the historic page gives any account, and would undoubtly have been successful but for the strategy of the enemy. It is said that all at once the Greeks retired from the walls of the city, as if having given up the siege, and disappeared from the sight of the Trojans. Before retiring, however, the Greeks constructed a tremendous wooden horse, filled it with armed men, and placed it before the gates of the magnificent city. The Trojans came out and admired its tremendous proportions, and insisted upon carrying it within the walls of the city. They were warned of the danger, but the "*Grecian horse*" was admitted, and at night armed men sprung from its capacious recesses, the gates were thrown open, and Troy was laid in ashes and numbered among the things that were.

A distinguished writer has declared that "history is philosophy teaching by example," and the impressive lesson taught by the destruction of Troy, should be heeded by the patriotic and virtuous of the country. The secret cabalistic order that has recently strutted upon the stage of action, presents a parallel only to the vicious actions and principles of the hired assassins of Robespierre and Murat. The Jacobinical club of France started out to exterminate the Catholic church and feudal despotism, and when it had finished its work, it left France a land of infidels, and under the dominion of the basest passions of the human soul. The reader of history cannot fail to see the striking similarity between Jacobinism and Know-Nothingism. Its bigotry and intolerance. Spain and Italy also organizations are exact patterns, and the objects, rise up as living monmuments of the blighting influence of secret political tyranny and religious intolerance. The turnpike road of all history is paved with the remnants of departed republics and extinguished nationalities of modern Europe, that have passed away "like the baseless fabric of a vision," before the retributive justice of Him who hath said, "that pride goeth before destruction, and the rod is surely smitten in the hands of the oppressor."

Know-Nothingism, *alias* Whiggery, is now attempting that by strategy, fraud and deception, which it has failed to do by honorable means. The very fact that a combination of men can be formed in a free government setting in secret conclave and conspiring against the rights and liberties of a free people, is sufficient evidence of its dangerous tendency and alarming consequences, and should convince all "that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." An oligarchy as despotic and vicious as ever ruled the most depraved nations of the world, is now established within the United States, and those who join it are mere vassals to infamous tyrants, being bound hands and feet by wicked and sacrilegious oaths. What a spactacle in a free government! Democrats, remember the "Grecian Horse."—*Harrisburg Union.*

THE NEW LICENSE BILL.

The new License bill passed the Senate with amendments, on Tuesday of last week, and on Wednesday the House whipped the amendments through under the gag and passed the bill finally. Having been signed by the Governor, it will, therefore, be the law of the State on and after the first day of October next. Under this law, "the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating-house, oyster-house or cellar, theatre or other places of entertainment or amusement" are expressly forbidden to sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors under severe penalties, and cannot under any circumstances receive a license to do so. The right to sell liquors is entirely taken out of their hands, and given to men in other pursuits.

Persons desiring to sell liquors under this law, must first advertise their petitions in at least one newspaper published in the proper county, setting forth on the testimony of twelve lawful citizens, that they are citizens of the United States: (we believe that the law is not positive in its requirements that they shall have seen "Sam") of temperate habits and good repute for honesty;—they shall give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars "conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to business of vending such liquors." The bond having been approved by the Court and the license granted, then, —after having posted their licenses, framed under glass, in their chief place of making sales, —be allowed to sell liquors in quantities not less than one quart, by paying three times the present rates of license annually; but they shall not, under any circumstances, "voluntarily afford a place or any other convenience or inducement" for drinking the same on their premises under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. And two or more persons conspiring together—the one to sell the liquor and the others to furnish a place or conveniences for drinking it, shall also be punished as before stated. It is the duty of every Constable to make return at every term of the sessions, under oath, of every violation of the provisions of this law; and it is made the especial duty of the judges to see that the return is faithfully made." And if any Constable is informed of any person violating the provisions of this act, and he fails to make a return of the same, "he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisoned from one to three months.

All licenses already granted by the courts extending to a period beyond the first of October next, are not affected by this act: but all licenses granted after this time shall extend only to the time when the new law goes into operation. By this arrangement, in many counties we shall have the new law in operation, while perhaps in adjoining counties the present license system will continue for a year. In Franklin county, for instance, most of the licenses for the year were granted last week, before the new law had been passed and approved by the Executive, and they will of course remain unaffected by the new order of things until the Spring of 1856; but in such counties as have their Spring terms in May, the licenses granted at those terms will come under the new law and expire on the first of October next.—This law is an experiment, and, we believe, a hazardous one.—*Chambersburg Whig.*

Important Correction.

The Harrisburg *Herald* calls attention to an important proviso in the new license bill that was omitted in the first publication of the law at Harrisburg, and generally throughout the State. It was added to the bill as an amedment in the Senate, and is in these words:—

"*Provided further*—That so much of any act or acts of Assembly, as require a license from a city or county Treasurer *to authorize the sale of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, be and the same is hereby repealed.*"

This clause refers to the licenses for restaurants, eating and oyster-houses and groceries selling by the quart, and unconditionally repeals Treasurer's licenses. As they are invariably, we believe, granted about the first of May, none but tavern-keepers will be permitted to sell under the old law until October next, or until their licenses expire. Proprietors of eating-houses, groceries, &c., cannot procure license until October, as has generally been supposed; and all those taken out or to take effect, since the passage of the new bill, are necessarily null and void.

Our State Legislature.

☞ We make the following extract from the correspondence of the Chambersburg *Whig*, dated Harrisburg, April 17, 1855:—

Well, let me at the Legislature again. I move to amend my remarks in last week's paper in reference to the House, so as to include the Senate in the general bill, as special accusations would be exceedingly out of place just at this time. Its leading efforts of this week were to pass the License law by a majority of *one* vote, with four dodgers, and the Harrisburg Commercial Bank bill, which is just about as badly needed as five handles to a jug. Next week they will probably pass a bill for the suppression of dog-day flies and Irishmen, and the week following, the appropriation bill may come up, (provided it *ever* gets in favor of the Speaker of the House) and if it only increases the pay of legislators to $500 per session, it will doubtless pass after the usual professions of patriotism and self-sacrifice for the public good.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the License Bill on Wednesday under the keen whip and spur of the Speaker. He was bound that it should not be strangled in any way, as it is his chief stock in trade for future greatness, and when a perfect mob rose simultaneously to get the first lick in the fight after the bill came up, of course the father of the bill was decided to be a *leetle* ahead of every body else, and the motion to concur was got before the House. Then followed a scene something after the fashion of a free dog fight, in which every man had to bark a little to sustain his reputation and manifest the interest he felt in the public welfare. Exactly twenty-seven yelled at once, Mr. Speaker!—Mr. Speaker!—Mr. Speak-*er!*—Mr. S-p-e-a-k-e-r! Here was destiny itself all rolled up in a little moment. If the Speaker should happen to recognize a member who would move to amend, the bill was probably lost—if he should give the floor to a man who wished to call the previous question, it was safe. Just think of the agony of the moment! Juleps, smashes, slings, cock-tails, punches, raw-grogs, treats all round, general and special smiles, and all that sort of mundane felicities, hanging on a nod—perhaps upon a slant of the eye, or, should the Speaker not wink with both eyes at once, it may be that all liquordom was hanging on the odd side. But the previous question man was given the floor, and the fiat of fate had come down—the bill was out of danger—jugs were up and tumblers down! And so, after a small riot in which many valuable words were lost and the Speaker disregarded and insulted, the bill was finally carried by a large majority.

Terrible Suffering and Death.—Hazzard's *Gazette* published at Charlestown, Prince Edward's Island, gives an account of the sufferings of crew and passengers of one of the mail boats in attempting to cross the Straits of Northumberland, a few weeks ago. The ice boat contained a crew of four men and three passengers. For three days the party were exposed to a severe storm, without any other food than a spaniel dog, belonging to one of the passengers, which they killed, drank its blood and ate the flesh raw. One of the passengers died from exhaustion, and the others were in a perishing condition when assistance reached them. The young man who perished was James Henry Hazzard, a student in the Medical College attached to Harvard University, and well known in Boston and Cambridge. He was eighteen years of age, and had the reputation of being a young man of rare promise.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—We were on Saturday shown a $50 note on the Exchange Bank of this city, altered from a $10. A number of these are said to be in circulation in our midst. The one we examined was exceedingly well executed, and calculated to deceive the most wary persons.—*Pitts. Union.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Pittsburg Democratic Convention.

☞ The Democrats of Allegheny County held their regular convention in Pittsburg on Wednesday the 18th inst., the proceedings of which are so interesting and patriotic that we copy a large portion of them into the *Gazette* of to-day, and invite for them a careful perusal. The Convention was eloquently addressed by Hon. W. W. Irwin, Hon. P. C. Shannon, and Col. Samuel W. Black. In reference to Col. Black's speech, the Pittsburg *Daily Union* says:—"The reader may form an idea of the substance of his speech by reading the resolutions, but he can have no idea of the eloquent manner in which their principles were enforced and defended. The Colonel, although at all times effective, was remarkably so on this occasion. In speaking of the Know-Nothing principle, Col. B. showed the secret order to be as hostile to the native born citizen as the one of foreign birth, if he be not connected with their party, and dwelt upon this monstrous proscription with ponderous effect. This view of the subject attracted particular attention, for he showed conclusively that even the son or grandson of a revolutionary soldier could not receive from Know Nothingism the smallest public favor, unless he first became connected with the proscriptive order." The *Union* concludes with the remark that "Col. Black's speech upon this occasion was one of his finest efforts, and the more effective, because the spontaneous out-burst of genuine feeling, clothed in rapid and telling rhetoric."

The following are the proceedings alluded to, which we copy from the Daily *Union*, one of the ablest Democratic papers now published:

The Committee on resolutions then retired. Col. James A. Gibson, of Pine township, requested that William W. Irwin address the meeting during the absence of the committee. A unanimous call was made on Mr. Irwin, to which he responded. He spoke with much force. He was in favor of united action. If the members of any of the other political parties wished to join with the Democratic organization in upholding the constitution and laws of the country against the wiles of a secret enemy, he was willing to extend to them the right hand of fellowship. All minor or local considerations should be forgotten in the one grand effort to crush the foes of equal rights. The Democratic party had a duty to perform of higher importance than the elevation of A. B. and C. to office. The institutions of our country were to be upheld—the principles of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson were to be carried out—those glorious principles which declared that this land should be the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—that it should be emphatically "the land of the free and the home of the brave." To show the tendencies of Know-Nothingism, he stated that but the other day a law was passed by the Legislature of this State, entitled "A Prohibitory License Law," which violated the constitution of the United States. There was one section of it which precluded the Courts from granting license to any but those who were citizens of America. We have treaties with all the civilized powers of the earth, he continued, in which we conceded to their subjects the same privileges with ourselves to carry on trade and commerce; yet the Legislature of Pennsylvania stultifies itself by passing an act in direct opposition to those treaties. It is intended as a slap in the face of our German population—it is intended to create a cast in society—it is intended to degrade those of foreign birth.—It is anti-republican, and I contend that the Democratic party is bound by its faith to resist such oppression. The Democrat who asserts that a foreigner should not be entitled to the same measure of freedom accorded to the American born, is not worthy to bear the name of Democrat.

The committee here returned, and Mr. Irwin concluded. Col. Black, chairman, presented the following resolutions, stating that they reflected the unanimous sentiment of the committee:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Allegheny county, doth unanimously declare its attachment and devotion to the principles, the faith and the practice professed and and followed by the national Democracy of our country.

Resolved, That we condemn and abhor any system or sentiment which singles out to proscribe and smite any man or set of men whose only crime is a birth place about which they were not consulted, or a religion and form of worship not approved by a portion of the American public, many of whom have no religion at all.

Resolved, That no man is entitled to a seat in this convention, who is connected with any secret political society of whatever name; and we respectfully request any person adhering to the order or association commonly called "Know Nothings," to refrain interfering with our deliberations. If a Know-Nothing has obtained a place here, and retains it, we denounce him guilty of deception, falsehood and fraud.

Resolved, That we entertain and cherish one American sentiment which is very old, yet always fresh in the Democratic party. We prefer our own country to any country and all countries on the globe. We love our institutions because they are liberal in all things, and free. We are prepared and eager to take the side of our country against the agressions and insult of any "foreign party and its abettors."

Therefore Resolved, That in the difficulties and forth-coming conflict between our own country and the Government of Spain, we are very American; that we like the promise of the conflict all the better because the Allied Powers of France and England have already disclosed their purpose and design in regard to the regulation of American affairs; and we can safely pledge the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, of which we are proud, in these dark days, to be a portion, that it will stand by and sustain the General Administration to the uttermost in the adoption of extreme and signal measures for instant and full redress of all our wrongs. Our account is large, of long standing, and daily increasing. The true Americans demand a speedy and final settlement.

Resolved, That the existence of a secret political organization, should admonish all classes of our citizens who are opposed to such profligate and proscriptive combinations, to cast aside all minor considerations in a united effort to save our country from the disgrace which has been inflicted upon every community where Know-Nothingism has been successful.

Resolved, That in the election of county officers there is no political principle at present involved; all therefore can unite in the elevation of good men to administer our county affairs, without doing violence to any abstract political feeling or principle which they may entertain.

Resolved, That in order to bring about a triumph of the people in the next fall's election, the chairman of this convention be authorized to appoint a county committee of correspondence with authority to form such a ticket as will unite in its behalf all who are favorable to open, independent political action, in opposition to secret, irresponsible, and unlawful combinations.

Resolved, That when the desperate and disappointed of all parties unite, under oath, to monopolize all places of honor and profit in the gift of the people, it is the duty of honest men to join in preventing such secret arrangements from being successful.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Peter Ivory, and passed.

Resolved, That we hold the principles of the present Democratic party to a continuance of the doctrine laid down as a guide for our future prosperity by the immortal Washington, and more recently adopted by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and thus far, through the Administration of Franklin Pierce, believing it to be the only safeguard from all corruption, monopoly, and disunion of this our noble republic, through future ages.

After the reading of the resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, Mr. Bailey moved that Col. Black be requested to address the convention. A vote being taken, the motion was passed unanimously. The gentleman scorned the Know-Nothing organization in a withering manner. He spoke on the resolutions at some length. He said that as sure as the sun set there would be trouble between the United States on one side, and England, France, and Spain on the other, and we would then see whether the members of the secret order would stand the test—the true test—and whether those who were proscribed would not be among the foremost in the defence of our country. "The Hindoos proscribe not only those who are born on a foreign soil, or who profess a particular religious creed," he continued, "but proscribe all who fail to think as they do. They proscribe me, although I was born and raised here, and although I am the son of a minister of the Covenanter faith."

Judge Shannon being loudly called for, he arose and stated that he had never attended a convention in which so much unanimity of feeling prevailed.—He said the Democrats had nothing to do but to follow the acknowledged principles of the party. Every member should go forth from the convention with the determination to uphold those principles. He knew there was a party in our midst who would proscribe him to a greater degree than the learned gentleman who had preceded him—Mr. Black. But he did not care. It was well known that a foreign party could never attain the ascendancy in this country. As to the fear of a certain religious sect, it was groundless. They stood as one to twenty-four. They had not a single representation in the legislature.—Whence, he asked, does this fear spring? No where. If in the order of God's providence they strip me of the right to vote, I'll not change my sentiments. Let them do with me as they please: I will still bend my knee and pray for the perpetuity of American institutions.

Mr. R. Biddle Roberts was called on, but had departed a few minutes previously.

It was the most harmonious meeting we have ever witnessed. Every Democrat present seemed satisfied with the proceedings. Know-Nothings were a scarce commodity. The place didn't suit them.

Advice to Know Nothings.—The Peekskill *Republican* advises those few "respectable Christian men" who have been inveigled into the Know Nothing "Councils," to "come out." It says:

"We are told that some good Christian men have gone into these Orders, and it would be strange if they had not. But what of all that? It only proves that a very good man may sometimes make a fool of himself. We would advise all respectable Christian men who are in, to back out as soon as they can.—We shall soon have more Pool tragedies if Protestantism is to leave her spiritual weapons, and resort to stabs in the dark for her defence and support."

☞ Even the plastic name of Know-Nothingism cannot keep the fusionists of New Hampshire together. Their organ, the Concord Reporter, sends forth the following discordant notes;

"Already we see many perils which threaten the integrity and existence of the American party in this State. They exist, part of them, out of the State, and part of them in the very heart and organization of the party itself.

"In our judgment, frankness and candor are precisely what is wanted, at the present juncture, to save the American party from a total wreck in the State before it gets into power."

☞ We copy the following hit at Gov. Pollock from the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

We have remonstrated against all increase of banking capital in the State, as so much added to the taxes on our industry; for what ever bankers make over legal interest, is, of course, an extra levy on the producer for the sole benefit of the speculator. We have taught that the way to get rid of a bad system is to let each institution die out, as its term expires; and thus, quietly, and without disturbance of existing fashions in finance, we should be freed from all chartered privileges enabling the few to impose on the many. We are not quite sure that Governor Pollock, in his sly way, has not the same object in view, but adopts a different and much more objectionable way to accomplish it. In our prisons they wean the inebriate by lessening his allowance of grog a little every day, till at last "no grog" is the law. In this way no destructive constitutional disturbance is created. In the new prison of Schuylkill county, it was at first the practice to stop the grog on every bruiser when he came within its walls. But the mortality was so dreadful from this course, that the tapering off system has been substituted with good results. In Sweden they take Governor Pollock's plan, viz: The rummy is at once served with gin, (the usual drink there) without stint, but in the following way: In his tea and his coffee, in his bread and his milk, in his water and his gravy gin is mixed. His bed-clothes are scented with it—in short, nothing is allowed in his cell that has not been well scented with gin. By and bye the poor fellow becomes so disgusted that the smell of gin ever after presents no attraction, and the man is safe. It is said that our Governor claims this Swedish precedent in justification of his course and in consistence with his message doctrine.

"Snakes of the Copperhead Species."

☞ The Philadelphia *News*, one of the *lovers* of Know-Nothingism, represents certain Bills before the present Know Nothing Legislature as "*Snakes of the Copperhead Species*," notwithstanding their *seeming* innocence, and loudly calls upon the Governor to interpose what the *News used* to call the "KINGLY VETO," the "ONE MAN POWER," the "setting at defiance the popular will," &c., &c., &c. The *News* represents these "copperheads" as being run through the Legislature with indecent haste, and sent after the Governor (who is in Milton suffering from ague) for his signature, with Locomotive speed. Now, we ask the honest Freemen of Pennsylvania if this is the *entertainment* to which they were invited when they were assured that *Know-Nothingism* was to correct all the evils of *old parties*, and light up an entire new system for the *admiration* of the world! Let the word go forth that "*Snakes of the Copperhead Species*" are to take the place of the wholesome and Constitutional Laws which formerly directed the movements of this noble old Commonwealth!!—and let all good citizens prepare to meet the issue. A correspondent of the Pittsburg *Union* says the tax-payers will feel the effects of the madness and folly which has characterized the Legislation of this winter for the next fifty years."

Down on the Governor.—A Know-Nothing writer is down on Gov. Pollock in a late number of the Harrisburg *Borough Item*. The following extract points significantly to some dark doings in which the Governor appears to have been a party:

"Is Gov. Pollock aware that the course he is now pursuing not only brings upon him the anathemas of his fellow men, but the *wrath of God*. Does he not remember the ever-memorable night of the 25th of May? But without the fear of God, no scheme is too low for a politician to resort to."

NO LICENSE!

On Saturday Judge McClure delivered an opinion on the subject of granting licenses to sell liquor. Several applications having been made, he felt it his duty to give his reasons for refusing to grant them. Some of the licenses expired before the passage of the law of April 1, 1855, and the remainder would expire in June next. Consequently, if any were granted, it could not be for a full year, but only till October, when the said law would go into effect. One section of the act of April 1, 1855, declared that all previous laws which directed the Courts to grant licenses, were repealed. His Honor contended that therefore they were inconsistent with the last enactment—that their legal existence had ceased. There was a total abolition of the license system. No respect was paid to the character of applicants—*Pittsburg Union, April* 23.

A Methodist Minister Renounces!

☞ The Albany (N. Y.) Journal, of the 14th inst. contains a letter of renunciation of the Know Nothing Order from the pen of Rev. J. H. TACKITT, the Methodist clergyman in the village of Forestville, in that State. The Rev. gentleman closes his communication with the declaration that the laws which govern *the order* are "*contrary to the Constitution of the United States and of every State in the Union*"—I, therefore, do hereby most respectfully "withdraw from this Order that I may exercise "my elective franchise *Constitutionally*, and "according to the dictates of my own conscience "and judgment, untrammelled by the dictation "of any man or set of men.

J. H. TACKITT.

"Forestville, N. Y. March 19, 1855."

Another Exposure by a Know Nothing!

The following card, says the *Allentown Democrat*, is from one of the first and most prominent members of the Know-Nothing Order in that town. Some rich disclosures are in store, which will come to light in due time:

To my Friends and the Public.—Deeming it an act of justice to myself as well as other right-thinking men, who within the past year, were inveigled into the Secret Order fo S. S. B., commonly called Know-Nothings, through the belief that a change in the management of old parties was necessary, I take this public mode of renouncing all connexion or association with this secret, oath-bound band, and desire all to understand that I wish no longer to be recognized as a member. If to eradicate the corruption of the old parties was an object of this association, most signally has it failed of that purpose, for with whatever of experience I have had as a politician, I am free to confess I never knew so much festering corruption in any political association as has characterized this midnight order. For the present, I shall take pleasure in revealing to any of my friends who may be anxious to know them, the reasons which prompted the course I have adopted.

E. J. ABELE.

Saturday, April 14, 1855.

The Reaction.—At Masontown, Fayette county, there is a Baptist congregation of between three and four hundred members. We are informed by a well known and creditable citizen of the place, about two weeks since, near two hundred of the members left the congregation because the pastor was found to be a Know-Nothing.—*Pittsburg Union.*

☞ The following paragraph is extracted from the *Know-Nothing* correspondence of the Chambersburg *Whig*, dated Lancaster, April 17, 1855:

Prof Tiffany, the President of the State Council, made a bitter and rather significant speech to the Convention. He warned the party against the abuses and corruptions that are creeping into the organization, and declared that unless remedied it would sink under its own weight of venality. He denounced the legislature as reckless and dishonest (why didn't they send the Professor to the U. S. Senate?) and calculated to destroy any party. He urged a more careful observance of the oaths and other regulations of the order. There was a general debate on the facility with which demagogues were using the power of the party for personal aggrandizement, and all agreed that some remedy was demanded, but what that remedy was to be, doctors differed. A strong demonstration was made to throw off the secrecy entirely and act openly as other parties, but it was not successful. Many complained that outsiders knew everything at any rate, and professed secrecy was folly; and a number stated that the novelty of the secrecy had lost its charm and potency, and unless soon exchanged for a more liberal platform, divisions and disasters must ensue. But there were too many axes to grind for the success of open action, and we must have a sworn political party yet a little longer—perhaps long enough to make thousands of men, who sympathize with the American principles, feel compelled by their own sense of self-respect, to vote any other tickect.

Kennet Know-Nothings.—The Know-Nothings in the new Borough of Kennett Square have been defeated at the first election. It was generally supposed that they could carry every thing before them, but unfortunately for their success a feud broke out amongst them and the end was a defeat. We were informed by a good democrat from that quarter that many of the K. N's. have "quit the lime kiln," and now are out in open denunciation of the order.—They acknowledge to have been members and corner up those who deny their membership. All these things are right and proper, and we hope to have the end and beginning of the new party close together.—*West Chester Republican.*

VOTE ON THE LIQUOR LAW.

☞ The following is the final vote in both branches of the Legislature on the new license bill. Judge DAUGHERTY voted against it—and FR. JORDAN voted for it, by which vote the measure was carried in the Senate.—KING, the other Know Nothing from this District, DODGED, notwithstanding he was the nominee of the TEMPERANCE men!

IN THE SENATE.

Yeas.—Messrs. Browne, Crabb, Darsie, Flenniken, Frazer, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Taggart and Wherry—15.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hendricks, Killinger, M'Clintock, Mellinger, Sager, Sellers, Shuman Walton and Hiester, *Speaker*—14.

IN THE HOUSE.

Yeas.—Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Baker, Ball, Boal, Bowman, Caldwell, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clover, Criswell, Cummings, (Phila. Co.) Downing, Eyster, Fearon, Fletcher, Foster, Foust, Guy, Gwinner, Harrison, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hubbs, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Laporte, Lathrop, Leas, Lott, M'Calmont, M'Clean, M'Connell, M'Cullough, Maddock, Magill, Morris, Morrison, Muse, Page, Palmer, Pennypacker, Powell, Ross, Simpson, Smith, (Allegheny,) Smith, (Blair,) Steele, Stewart, Sturdevant, Thompson, Thorn, Waterhouse, Wood, and Strong, *Speaker*—56.

Nays.—Messrs. Barry, Bush, Carlisle, Christ, Craig, Crawford, Daugherty, Donaldson, Dunning, Edinger, Frailey, Franklin, Free, Fry, Gross, Herr, Linderman, Mengle, North, Orr, Reese, Rittenhouse, Sallade, Sherer, Stehley, Wickersham, Witmer, and Wright—28.

Naturalization Laws in Maine.—The Legislature of Maine, which recently adjourned, passed two acts relating to naturalization, which contain some important changes. One act provides that no person of foreign birth shall vote in the State, unless he shall, within three months at least before the day of election, exhibit to the regularly constituted authorities of the town or city in which he resides, his naturalization papers, and the authorities shall enter his name in a book, to be kept for that purpose, together with the date of the issue of the papers, and the court by which the same was issued. The authorities are not to enter his name in the book, nor enter his name in the check list, if they are satisfied that the naturalization papers are not genuine, or that the person producing them is not the person to whom they were issued. Another act annuls the naturalization power of the Courts of the State, and declares that no Court of the State, nor any Court created by the authority of the State, shall hold or exercise any jurisdiction in the administration of the laws of Congress known as the naturalization laws, nor shall any Court take cognizance of any application of any alien to be admitted to become a citizen, to make any record or grant or issue any certificate or other document or paper, whereby any alien shall be naturalized or made a citizen of the United States. These acts have been approved, and are now in full force.

The Anti-License Bill.

We copy the following explanation of the provisions of the anti-license Bill from the Pittsburgh Post. "It goes into operation on the first of October next, and nearly six months is thus given to those engaged in the liquor business to make their arrangements. The provisions of the bill are stringent, and its penalties severe. Liquors may be sold by the quart by those who may be duly licensed to do so. But neither by the quart or larger quantities can any kind of liquors, vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed, be sold without such license. Such license can only be granted to *citizens* of the United States, of good character and sobriety, and who are not tavern, hotel or restaurant keepers. That portion of the act of 1841, relating to the mode of giving notice of application for license *is not* repealed by this act. The first section of that act is consistent with this, and is, in effect, made a part of it. No license will be granted until the applicant pays into the treasury of the county thirty dollars; and the scale of rates to be paid for the licenses is to be three times as much as under the present law. Each party obtaining a license must file a bond in one thousand dollars, with two sureties, conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws of this Commonwealth in relation to the sale of liquors.

Those who obtain licenses to sell by the quantity, it will be remembered, give a bond in one thousand dollars to observe strictly all the laws of the State in relation to the sale of liquors. One of those laws is the act of last year forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, or persons of intemperate habits. Should a licensed vender, then, under this law, sell a quart of liquor to a person of intemperate habits his bond would be forfeited. Should he sell a quart to a person under the age of twenty-one years his bond is forfeited. Selling in any quantity on Sunday would be attended with similar perils.

The act does not require that the persons licensed to sell shall be natives. It only requires that they be citizens."

Abstract of the New York Prohibitory Liquor Law.

The New York Legislature has adopted a Liquor law, the leading features of which are as follows:

Intoxicating liquor, in any shape, must not be sold, or kept for sale, except by regularly authorized persons, for manufacturing, medicinal, chemical, and sacramental purposes.

It must not be given away, nor kept at all, except in dwelling houses not connected with any shop or place of amusement, in churches, in manufactories, and in actual transportation.

Any person may be authorized to sell for the above purposes, provided he does not use Liquor, as a beverage, is an elector, is not interested in any shop, boat, or place of entertainment, can prove good moral character, and give $1,000 security not to sell for any other purpose. He must sell only to persons over 21 years old whom he has reason to believe will use it for one of the above purposes. He must keep a list of his sales, which he must file, and swear to, in the county clerk's office, every month. This list is to be open for public examination. If he violates any of these regulations he forfeits all his stock of liquor, is fined from $50 to $250, and may be imprisoned thirty days.

On complaint and on warrant, suspected places may be searched, but no private dwelling house can be, unless the owner has been convicted of selling liquor in it, within the previous year.

When liquor is seized, notice must be given the owner. If not adjudged forfeited, it will be returned to him. If adjudged forfeited it will be destroyed, and the vessels containing it sold.

Persons summoned as witnesses, who refuse to testify, will be sent to jail. Persons becoming intoxicated in taverns, groceries, or in the street, will be fined $10, besides being made to testify where they get their liquor. All fines go the support of the poor.

Upon the trial, proof of any sale will be deemed proof of unlawful sale unless the seller can prove the contrary.

Persons suspected of having violated the act, are disqualified from acting as jurors in cases under it.

Liquor transported anywhere in the State, in quantities over five gallons, must be marked "Intoxicating Liquor," and the name of the person to whom it is going.

Cider may be sold in quantities over ten gallons, but none must be drank on the premises,—Manufacturers of alcohol and wine from grapes grown by themselves, may keep and sell them. Burning fluids, varnishes, parfumery, essences and drugs, may likewise be freely made and sold. Imported liquors may be sold in the original packages by the importer, but only to persons authorized as above to sell at retail.

All liquor kept in violation of this act will be deemed a nuisance. No more licenses shall be granted. This provision shall take effect immediately.

The section in respect to authorizing agents to sell for manufacturing and medicinal, chemical and sacramental purposes, takes effect on the 1st of May. All the other provisions of the act take effect on the 4th of July.

Another part of this act declares that it "shall *not* apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by *any law* or treaty of the United States." This section has already given rise to some discussion. The Times says:

The revenue law of the United States gives the right to *import* certain liquors and wines, and the payment of the specified duties, such as 100 per cent., *ad valorem* on brandies, and 40 per cent. on wines, *sell* them for consumption in the United States. The mere act of importation does not compel the payment of duties. The liquors and wines may be bonded for re-exportation to some other country, or to await a better market here. But the payment of the duties, on taking the original packages out of bond or from the ship, is, in one sense, the purchase of *the right* for a valuable consideration paid into the public treasury, *to sell* them within the United States.

The Democratic Party.

Every other party has retired from the struggle with intolerance and bigotry, or has yielded itself captive to this combination of factions, save and except the Democracy. Throughout the entire field, the only flag that waves in proud defiance of this combination is that of the democracy. Nor are the numbers that gather under this flag unworthy of the cause to which they have dedicated themselves. The rank and file remain; the heroes of many hard-fought conflicts have not deserted. A few corrupt leaders have gone—"a good riddance to them:" but the great body of the progessive party is as full of energy and hope as ever it was, and but little shorn of its noble proportions. From the day that the flag of proscription unfurled its dark wing, we hailed a real future of success to the democratic party, and of service to the country by that party, to which all its past victories and all its past services prove to be as nothing. The political fusions and confusions of the day will soon realize the truth of this prophecy to their bitter cost. Either way, the cause of truth and of equality, of rational liberty and sound patriotism, must gain. Whether the profligate leaders of the deluded men who have gone into these dens of secret shame fail to carry out their pledges, or whether they fulfil them, it will be all the same in the end—a wide and general catastrophe will overtake them. If they fail to make good their promises, the cheat will be apparent in all its corruption. If they go on, their votaries will start before the long procession of persecutions, follies, and crimes perpetrated in the name of Americanism. If we loved our country less, we should say let these madmen go on. The lesson would do good through all time if it were not purchased at too great a cost. Already an appalling record has been made up. The spirit of insane innovation has broken out wherever the phrenzy of intolerance has penetrated. It seeks to interfere with every political right and every social obligation. It annuls the most sacred obligations without remorse. It strikes at every security for the well being of society: and in the name of reform it inflicts countless evils upon the country. On the one hand, it forces upon reluctant communities sumtuary laws that would have disgraced the reign of the most dissolute monarch that ever lived; on the other, it nullifies those solemn guaranteers which protect the States in their covenanted rights.—Here, it strikes down an eminent citizen for his religion; there, for the place of his birth.—Extravagance in its municipal and State administrations, and the nomination of base, ignorant, and corrupt men for office, have been conspicuous features in this practice, if not in its professions. In Massachusetts it insults weak and helpless women because they have the hardihood to be Catholics; in Ohio it destroys the ballot-boxes, with the cry of "Americans must rule America," and retires abashed and penitent before its own turbulence; in New York it buries a murdered bully with honors, such as were scarcely bestowed upon a departed Washington: and in Pennsylvania it desecrates Independence Hall by denunciations of the adopted citizens, breathed in wicked contempt of the memories of the revolutionary struggle. We say we could wish to see these humiliating proceedings conducted to the close if the country had not already "supped full of horors."

It is natural that at such a time all eyes should be turned to the Democratic party, which, unawed by majorities, and unseduced by appeals for aid and comfort, flings its defiance into the teeth of these bold bad men, and dares them to the issue. There is something sublime in this. Honest and clear-minded men will see in it an opportunity to cut loose from the trammels of the Whig party. The persecuted will see in the Democratic ranks a refuge and a rescue from their foes. Those derided for their faith will find in that party a fortress that will laugh a siege to scorn. Now, as ever, the Democracy opens its arms to the oppressed of all nations; now, as ever, it stands by the teachings of the sages of the past. Not one tenet of its creed has it yielded; not one syllable of its pledges; but the more it is assailed the more strongly it adheres to its principles. Let factions exult over temporary success: there is in store for the Democratic party a higher glory than it has ever yet attained—the glory of rescuing our country from the hands of the worst conspiracy that has ever been organized against civilzation and freedom since the foreign foe invaded our happy shores.—*Washington Union.*

☞ Gov. Pollock's inconsistent course on the Bank question, is the subject of just reprehension all over the State. The independent press speaks of it with much severity, and even the papers of his own party cannot avoid expressing their displeasure. The Germantown *Telegraph*, a paper that has, until now, spoken rather favorably of the Governor's course, condemns his double-dealing in regard to Bank charters in the following forcible remarks:

"In this indiscriminate approval of new banks we do not conceive that the Governor has carried out the principles of his Inaugural, or those proclaimed in the veto of the Pottstown Bank. If there is any necessity, according to these principles, for the Anthracite Bank, the Tamaqua Bank, and the New Castle Bank, we cannot conceive upon what grounds the Governor vetoed the Pottstown Bank. Rather than he should have made such a distinction without a difference, he should have "put his foot down" and refused to sign *any* bill for a new bank. The argument used that banking capital does not add to the actual business capital of the State, should have operated with all its force upon a mind that we had hoped was settled upon this question. It is no argument that Pennsylvania has less banking capital than New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or any other State; the only true argument is, whether, in consequence of this deficiency, we have suffered in our business or substantial interests; and this we imagine it would be hard to show."

The Pottstown *Ledger* lets off the following sharp shot at the Governor, which strikes right home into the weak spot he has exposed to the public attack:

Strange Contrast.—Gov. Pollock has signed a bank bill to be located in Philadelphia, where over one-half of the Banking capital in the State is centred already, and where his organs tell him the people want no more—there he gives a half million of capital, equal to five country Banks of the capital of he proposed Pottstown Bank, which he vetoed. The more the circumstances of the case are considered and contrasted with the charter of other Banks, the more ungracious and unjustifiable the veto becomes.

From the Wabash (Ind) Express, April 11.

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

Yesterday evening, about dark, a report reached town that a whole family were discovered buried under the floor of the cabin which had been occupied by the Hubbards, who are now in jail charged with the murder of Boyles. The awful news spread rapidly over town, and in half an hour or less, the coroner, with a jury and thirty or forty citizens, had started for the place. We immediately set about finding the truth of the story, and are indebted to Mr. Jas. Wilson for what follows:

Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, Mr. Wilson and Mr. I. Thomas, constable, provided with a warrant, started down the canal to arrest the wife of Hubbard, whom late developments rendered it highly probable that she was an accomplice in the murder of Boyles. They proceeded to Mr. Gardiner's works, five miles west of town, where they found the woman and arrested her. Mr. Loveland suggested to Mr. Wilson that suspicions were entertained that the Hubbard's had murdered a whole family last fall.

As soon as Mr. Wilson heard this, he, in company with Mr. Loveland, went to the house of Mr. Fisher, where they ascertained that some time in September last, this Hubbard family went to board with a family named French, who then lived in the cabin since occupied by the Hubbards. This French family consisted of seven persons, the father, mother and five children. They were a very poor family that had been living in the neighborhood six or seven years, and were well kown by the neighbors.

During last summer, the old man French had raised a small patch of corn and some garden stuff, the whole of which, together with the furniture, was not worth over fifty dollars.—Sometime in October, Mr. Lewis, a near neighbor, went over to purchase his corn. He was met at the fence in front of the cabin by the Hubbards, and was told that the night before Mr. French's brother had come along with a wagon, and had taken Mr. French's whole family away with him, and started for Illinois, and that they had purchased all their things, including the corn, garden and furniture. A day or two afterwards, Mr. Stearnes Fisher went over to inquire if the French's needed any assistance, and was met in the same way by the Hubbards, and was told the same story.

No suspicions were entertained at the time that foul play had been used, and nothing occured until after the body of Boyles had been found, and the Hubbards were arrested. It then began to be thought that these monsters had murdered the whole family. On hearing these statements, Mr. Wilson determined to go and search the premises. He went down to Gardiner's works and procured a shovel and pick, and tried to get some one to go with him. No one, however, believed the story, and so no one volunteered to go. While they were talking, Mr. Thomas came up, and he and Mr. Wilson proceeded to Hubbards, and found the door locked. They drew the staple with the pick, and entered the house. They found the floor raised, and some dirt removed. Mr. Miles Morgan, constable, had been there a short time previous searching, and had discovered a piece of skull bone and gone away. They then proceeded to dig away the dirt, and soon discovered the body of an infant, very much decayed. They immediately left, and came up to town and got the Coroner, who summoned a jury, and at once proceeded to the place, which they reached about seven o'clock last evening.

In the presence of a large company, they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, horrible to relate, found seven bodies, consisting of the *entire French family!* Their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap, the father and mother at the bottom, and the children on top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the eldest child about fifteen years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and were easily recognized by those who had known them.

There is not the least doubt but what the Hubbards are guilty of this wholesale and damning murder. It is almost too horrible for belief, but the facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irrisistable. The Hubbards are all in jail. Mrs. Hubard will be examined to-day. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over *fifty dollars!*

Great Fishing.—The Burlington Free Press relates a new and unique mode of fishing, which has been successfully tried in a trout stream of northern Vermont, and which we take pleasure in recommending to the attention of all long-nosed disciples of the famous Walton. The discovery was made a few days aince by a wood chopper in Hydepark. Being thirsty with labor, he chopped a hole in the ice of a mountain stream, and laid himself down to drink. While in the act of imbibing the refreshing fluid, his nose was suddenly and unexpectedly seized by a hungry leviathan of the brook, who buried his teeth deeply in the rosy protuberance, which he evidently thought was a savory morsel. The astonished woodcutter, whose alarm endowed him with superhuman strength, threw up his head with a jerk, and pulled out upon the ice a splendid trout, which weighed two and a half pounds! The editor of the Free Press has talked with a man who saw the lacerated and swollen nose, and vouches for the authenticity of the story. We do not believe, however, that this mode of fishing will come into vogue, and we advise those of our readers who are disposed to try it, to wear false noses!

Singular and Awful Death.—On Monday last, a young man, a German, about 18 years of age, named George Laur, at Scalp Level, in this county, fell on to a water wheel of a saw mill, and was carried through, literally crushing him to a jelly. The wheel was what is, we believe, called a "breast wheel." He was drawn through a space of very few inches, and completely ground up.—*Johnstown Echo, April* 11.

MARRIED:

On Thursday the 12th, at the Parsonage, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Michael Zimmers, and Miss Ann. Eliza Earnest, both of Bedford Township.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower —than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

D. Border,

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER,

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make settlement before the 1st day of September next, or their accounts will be left with proper officers for collection.

☞Carding and Fulling carried on as usual. Price per pound 6¼ cents, if cash, 8 cents if booked. All who send wool are requested to send grease, as it will be impossible for me to supply them with grease.

MICHAEL LUTZ.

April 27, 1855.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON.

An application will be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth for the Pardon of *WILLIAM MOORE*, who was convicted of Larceny at November Sessions, 1854. *

Henry S. King,

(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead,)

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,

Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.

No. 76, Water Street, below Market,

Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
A VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned will expose to sale on Tuesday, the 15th day of MAY next, on the premises, the very desirable FARM on which Christian Stouffer lately resided, situate in Napier Township, about four miles west of Bedford, adjoining the Turnpike and lands of A. J. Snively, Esq., and George Stuckey, containing two hundred and fifty two acres, more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence. Land patented.

This property is remarkably well timbered, and well supplied with water, and every way adapted to agricultural purposes.

In order to suit purchasers, the property will be divided and sold in parts or altogether, as may be most desirable.

☞Terms accommodating, and will be made known on day of sale. Due attendanee will be given by

DAVID PATTERSON,
JOHN P. REED,
JOHN MOWER,
Assignees.

April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE.

April 6, 1855. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Bittle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment: and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB S. BRUMBAUGH,

March 23, 1855. Administrator.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of James M. Gibson, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL H. TATE,

March 30, 1855.* Adm'r.

SHERIFFS SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, there will be sold, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 30th day of April, 1855, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

One Tract of Land containing 150 acres more or less about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house and double log barn thereon erected adjoining Lands of Benj. Lyberger James Logue and others; situate in Londonderry township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Wolford.

All of Defendant's John Fagan his interest in and to a lot of ground fronting one hundred and sixty on a fifteen foot alley and extending back about 136 feet with a one story frame house and small frame stable thereon erected and adjoining lands of Alexander Putt on the north-west and lot of Shontz and Boler on the south; situate in Stonerstown Liberty township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Fagan.

Also one lot of ground fronting 60 feet on Main street and extending back 173 feet with a new two story frame house and log stable thereon erected adjoining an alley on the east and lot of Lucy Gillim on the west; situate in the town of Clearville Monroe township Bedford county—

Also one other lot of ground containing 4½ acres more or less all cleared and under fence adjoining lands of Philip Grubb Joseph Barkman and others; situate in Monroe township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Elias Ritz Esq.

One lot of Ground in the Town of Pleasantville fronting 60 feet on the Johnston Road and extending back about 300 feet to lands of Benjamin Bowen and adjoining lot of Alexander McGregor and others; situate in St Clair Township Bedford County and taken in Execution as the property of Jeremiah R Blackburn.

One Tract of Land containing 109 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a one and a half story log house double log barn and saw mill thereon erected adjoining lands of Absalom Garlick Joel Clark and others; situate in East Providence township Bedford County and taken in Execution as the Property of Henry Hand.

One Tract of Land containing 303 acres more or less about 65 acres cleared and under fence with a two story log house tenant house double log barn and good saw Mill thereon erected also an apple and peach orchard thereon adjoining lands of John Allison Andrew Allison and others; situate in Union Township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of John Mock.

Also one tract of land containing 52 acres more or less about twenty acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half log house log Cooper shop attached and small Double log Barn thereon erected also an apple orchard thereon adjoining lands of Frederick Mench William Wetstone and others; situate in Colerain township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Samuel S. Barrick.

Also one tract of land held by improvement containing 80 acres more or less about 30 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and double log Barn thereon erected adjoining lands supposed to be vacant on the east John Luman Wm. Frederick's heirs and Jacob Wertz on the North and Sarah Luman on the South and others; situate in Cumberland Valley township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of Zacheus Luman.

All of Defendant Johnathan Potts his interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres more or less about 50 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and log barn thereon erected adjoining lands of Levin Shiply William Yost and others; situate in Southampton Township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Johnathan Potts.

Also one tract of land containing 250 acres more or less about 30 acres cleared and under fence with a story and half log house and small log barn thereon erected adjoining lands of Morgan Cessna George James and others; situate in Colerain township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Moser.

Also one lot of ground fronting 93 feet on the Public Road and extending back 245 feet with a two story log house kitchen and cooper shop attached and frame stable thereon erected adjoining lots of John F. McKinney John Ebberly and others; situate in South Woodburry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Stoler.

Also one tract of land containing 200 acres more or less about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a story log house tenant house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of Teters heirs John Layton and others; situate in Monroe township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Karns.

Also one lot of ground in the town of Woodbury fronting 66 feet on the Pattonsville and Woodbury turnpike road and extending back about 196 feet and adjoining lots of George R. Barndollar on the west and alley on the north and others with a two story Brick house one two story frame house wash house and frame stable thereon erected; situate in Middle Woodberry township Bedford County and taken in execution as the property of David Edwards.

Also two lots of ground in the town of Marietta fronting on main street 60 feet each and extending back 160 feet with a two story log house and log stable thereon erected adjoining lands of John Corle and Caselton Ake; situate in Union township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph A. Corle.

Also one tract of land containing 431 acres more or less about 10 acres cleared and under fence with a a one and-a-half story log house log stable and saw mill thereon erected adjoining lands of James Logue Jacob Wolford John Smith and others; situate in Londonderry township Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Wolford and Benjamin Lyberger.

HUGH MORE, *Sheriff.*

April 6, 1855.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for Trial at April Term (30th day) 1855.

Wm. Leary	vs	Matilda Miller et al
Jerman Jacobs		William Figart
Zachariah Shaffer		George Kegarise
John Logue		Hezekiah Logue
John G Hartley		Joshua Price
Andrew Geller		John Cook
Campbell Hendrickson		Jacob Boore
Same		Same
Dr. Wm E Reichter		Samuel Winters
Geo B Wisegarver use		George W Wisegarver
Alexander Price		Josehp Price et al
Wm Delany		Jacob Teeter et al
Alexander Tate		George Peck
Jesse Sleek		Christian Nawgle
Henry B Mock		Jacob Andrews
John Furry et al		Daniel Bulger et al
Pattonsville & Woodbury		T R Co James Patton
Same		John and Thomas King
Rebecca Brant use		David Patterson
Same		William Crisman adm'r
Adam Smith's heirs		Benjamin Lybeger
John Bowser		Samuel Whetstone
Andrew Galbraith		Wm Galbraith's Exors
Tobias Hinesling Exor		D W Lehman et al
Wm Lashly		Noah Hardsock
John Ruddlesdin		Wm P Schell
Samuel Whetstone		John Bowser et al
David Whetstone		Jonathan Bowser et al
Baltzer Shuly		Allegheny Seminary
Michael Moses		Joseph Ferguson
George B Wisegarver		John Wisegarver's Exors
John Nycum		John A Plowman et al
Philip Crisman use		Alex McGregor Esqr
Josiah Smith et al		Henry W Smith
C N Hickok		Levi Agnew

D. WASHABAUGH, *Prothy.*

Prothonotary's Office, April 6, 1855.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners office on Monday of Court week until 5 o'clock, P. M. for the erection of Stone Steps and Platform in front of the Court House, the steps are to run down at the North and South ends of the platform.

The whole length of stone work at the bottom or lower step will be 34 feet long and 5 feet high in front above ground, except what will be taken off by each step. The length of the platform will be 19 feet 9 inches long and 10 feet 6 inches wide—there will be 8 steps at each end—each will be 10 feet 6 inches long —steps 1 foot wide and rises 7½ inches high (exposed)—to lap 6 inches and dress 18 by 7½ inches where the steps extend over the main wall in front—the other stone work to range with the steps. The stones forming the platform with coping included will be 7½ inch. thick where exposed at the front. The coping and steps will extend 3 inches over the main work in front. All stones to be perfectly sound, particularly the steps' front face of wall and platform, to be built up solid from front wall to the house. The stones on the platform to range with the top step and coping—to be of dressed lime or sand stone—built on a good solid foundation, under ground, not less than 2 feet deep and wide.

The steps, stones and bricks now forming the steps are reserved, but the contractor is to remove them.

Bidders will state how much per foot, or how much for the whole, and, to furnish all the marerial, sufficient time will be given. Plan at the Commissioners office.

FREDERICK TURNER,
JOHN CONRAD,
DAVID C. LONG,
Commissioners.

Attest: A. S. Russell, Clerk.

April 13, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so.

We will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested either as heirs, creditors, or otherwise, are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's office, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, on Friday, the 4th day of May next, at the Court House, for confirmation, at which time and place they may attend, if they think proper:

The account of Adam P. Fetter, admr. of David Fetter, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Mahlon Smith, admr. of George Dull, late of Bedford township deceased.

The account of George Carl, admr. of Jacob Mock, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of John Cessna, Esq., admr. of Frederick Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased.

The account of Samuel Beckley, exor. of J. W. Willis, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Finley McGrew, admr. of Margaret Hammon, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of Jacob Lingenfelter, admr. of George Snider, late of West Providence township, deceased.

The account of John P. Reed, Esq. admr. of Samuel G. Weaver, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The account of David S. Longenaker, admr. of Jacob Keagy, late of Middle Woodburry township, deceased.

The account of John Johnson, admr. of Abel Johnson, late of Southampton township, deceased.

The account of Joseph Dull, Esq. admr. of Mathias Hollar, late of Harrison township, deceased.

The account of Barnabas Steckman and Himas O'Neal, admr's. of George Steckman, late of Monroe township, deceased

The final account of Benjamin Lybarger, admr. of Adam Smith, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH,
Register.

April 6, 1855.*

Bedford County, ss.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 12th of Febrnary, A. D., 1855, Before the Judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. SHANNON, ESQ., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of John W. Hammer, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Middleton, residing in Cambra County; Hiram G. Charlotte, Lousia, Rachel, Julian, Gordon and Amanda, all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the fifth Monday, 30th day of April inst., to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John W. Hammer, deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, and to the Sheriff of said County, for that purpose directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 20th day of February, A. D., 1855.

D. WASHABAUGH, Clerk.

April 9, 1855.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to shew his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS—Ingrain, Wool, Fig, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Manmilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS—Misses' Ruthland Flats and Bloomers, trimed and untrimed, for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cts. prime do 15 cents. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION.

AN Election will be held at the Bedford Hall on Monday the 7th day of May next, to elect FIVE TRUSTEES to conduct and manage the affairs and business of the Bedford Hall association of the Borough and County of Bedford for the ensuing year.

The election will be opened at 2 o'clock, and closed at 5 o'clock, P. M,

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. JORDAN, Sec'y.

April 13, 1855.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 5th Monday of April (being the 30th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1855.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

April 6, 1855.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

A LIST OF RETAILERS of Merchandize of Bedford county for the year 1855.

Bedford Borough.

	Class.	License.
A. B. Cramer & Co.	12	$12 50
Sansom & Gephart,	13	10 00
N. Lyons,	13	10 00
Rupp & Oster	"	10 00
Peter Radebaugh	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck & Co.	"	7 00
Dugdale & Kelly, Liquors,	"	10 00
Robert Fyan,	"	7 00
Mrs. Potts,	"	7 00
Isaac Lipple,	"	7 00
C. Loyer,	"	7 00
Wm. Schaffer,	"	7 00
Sonnaborn & Co.	"	7 00
James K. Hallam,	"	7 00
Eli Fisher,	"	7 00
John Arnold,	"	7 00
Andris Saupp,	"	7 00
Dr. Reamer, Liquors,	"	10 50
Dr. Harry, Liquors,	"	10 50
Eating Houses.		
John G. Minnich,	8	5 00
John J. Luther,	8	5 00
A. Defibaugh,	8	5 00
Jacob Bolinger,	8	5 00
West Providence.		
Wm. States & Co., Liquors,	14	10 50
W. McElheny & Co.	"	7 00
Jacob Barndollar & Co.	13	10 00
James Barndollar	13	10 00
Thomas Ritchey,	14	7 00
Monroe.		
J. Horton	"	7 00
D. Fletcher,	"	7 00
Michael Miller, Liquors,	"	10 50
Southampton.		
M. Cabner. Liquors,	"	10 50
Wm. Lashley,	"	10 50
M. Walters,	"	7 00
Colerain.		
J. M. Van Horn,	"	7 00
A. James,	"	7 00
Corle & Co. Liquors,	"	10 50
Broad Top.		
Joseph Fisher,	"	7 00
Evans & Brother,	"	7 00
Fluck & Hetrick,	"	7 00
Liberty.		
Daniel Berkstresser,	"	7 00
Thomas Evans,	"	7 00
Thomas McGillan, Liquors,	"	10 50
Patton & Gessler,	13	10 00
Joseph Crisman,	14	7 00
Jacob Snider,	"	7 00
James Dunn,	"	7 00
John Cyphers,	"	7 00
Wm. Fisher,	"	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.		
J. S. Schell.	"	7 00
A. B. Bunn,	"	7 00
Statler & Son,	"	7 00
Snively & Co.	"	7 00
Miller & Conley,	"	7 00
Widow Schell & Son,	"	7 00
Colvin & Robison,	"	7 00
Juniata.		
Turner & Kegg,	"	7 00
Wm. Keyser,	"	7 00
Wm. Platt & Brother,	"	7 00
Joseph Gondon, Liquors,	"	10 50
F. Hildebrant,	"	7 00
Londonderry.		
Thomas J. Porter,	"	7 00
James Mattingly,	"	7 00
East Providence.		
John Nycum,	"	7 00
Henry Reimund,	"	7 00
D. A. T. Black,	"	7 00
Harrison.		
V. B. Wertz,	"	7 00
Jacob G. Devore, Jr. Liq.	"	10 50
John Fichner,	"	7 00
Mr. Hickson,	"	7 00
Hopewell.		
John Dasher, Liquors,	"	10 50
John King & Brother.	"	7 00
Middle Woodberry.		
Jacob Brennaman,	13	10 00
G. R. Barndollar,	13	10 00
J. W. Duncan,	13	10 00
Putt & Brother, Liq.	14	10 50
P. Kagy, Eating House,	8	5 00
South Woodberry.		
James Piper,	14	7 00
S. R. Oster,	"	7 00
D. B. Buck,	"	7 00
George Kauffman,	"	7 00
Bedford Township.		
Edward Hoffman,	"	7 00
St. Clair.		
F. D. Beegle, Liq.	"	10 50
G. B. Amick & Brother,	"	7 00
Jacob H. Wright,	"	7 00
J. B. Smith,	"	7 00
Wm. Wench, Liquors,	"	10 50
G. D. Trout,	"	7 00
Cumberland Valley.		
Jacob Anderson,	"	7 00
John May,	"	7 00

☞An appeal will be held at the Court House in Bedford on the 8th day of May.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for 1855.

April 6, 1855—4t.

Physician to Poor House.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, March 6, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by said Board:

Resolved, That we do hereby appoint Dr. F. C. REAMER Physician to the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for one year from this date.

Resolved, That said Dr. F. C. Reamer be and he is hereby required to attend all paupers within six miles of the Borough of Bedford, and that for his services in attending the Poor House and Paupers within six miles of said Borough, we do hereby agree to pay him the sum of one hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That notice be published in the several papers of the Borough of Bedford that Dr. F. C. Reamer has been appointed Physian as aforesaid, and that we will pay no bills for services rendered by Physicians to Paupers when the services of Physician to the Poor House could be obtained. April 6, 1855—6t.

Surveyors take Notice!

You are required by act of Assembly in the month of April in each year, to test your compass by the Meridian Line in the Poor House meadow, and record in a book kept for that purpose in the Commissioners office the amount of variation. Also to measure your chains by a standard measure to be found at the Commissioners Office. The penalty for surveying without complying with these regulations is $10 for each offence. By order of Commissioners.

A. S. RUSSELL,

April 6, 1855. Clerk.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE
Coal and Timber Lands and Hotel Property.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cumberland,

ON FRIDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1855,

the following valuable property in Allegheny County:

That valuable Tract of COAL LAND, known as

'MAIDEN'S DELIGHT,'

containing 119½ ACRES, more or less, situate on Moore's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, and within three miles of its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is entirely underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, fifteen feet in thickness. Its soil is good for agricultural purposes and is now covered with a fine growth of Oak and other valuable Timber. This piece of property is admirably adapted for the basis of a Coal Company, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, and can be put in operation at a small expense.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING

100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, KNOWN AS THE

"MILLER" or "COMBS" Farm,

on Jackson's Run, near the Georges Creek Rail Road, underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, which is easy of access. The soil is of good quality, and is now under cultivation. It is well supplied with buildings and all other improvements necessary for farming purposes.

One other Tract of Land Called

"GLORY,"

Containing 100 acres, situate on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Evert's Tunnel, underlaid with *THREE VEINS* of *COAL*, 6 feet, 5 feet, and 4 feet in thickness, accessible at the very edge of the Rail Road; it also contains a vein of valuable IRON ORE, 8 feet in thickness, now open.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, CALLED

"Perry's First,"

containing 169 ACRES, more or less, covered with a fine growth of White Pine and other Timber, from which Lumber of excellent quality can be manufactured. The soil is well adpated for pasturage or farming purposes. The situation is only a short distance south west of Frostburg.

ALSO—THE

Saint Nicholas Hotel,

on the corner of Baltimore and George Street, Cumberland, nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, and the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is new, and built in the most substantial manner, replete with every convenience. It contains ample accommodations for 200 persons. All the apartments are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated.

ON THE PROPERTY IS A LARGE

BRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE,

WITH SLEEPING APARTMENTS FOR SERVANTS ATTACHED.

This Hotel is considered equal to any in the State. The Furniture is of the most costly kind, all new, and can be purchased with the property if desired.

☞TERMS:—Easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

*.*Capitalists wishing to secure valuable property are respectfully invited to give any or all of the above property an early examination.

☞Should any information be required please address the undersigned at Potomac Furnace, Loudon Co. Va.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 20, 1855.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,

Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,

BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
For the Heirs.

March 30, 1855.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

ONIONS.—One barrel Seed Onions—just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Exchange Building.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

Notice to FARMERS.

A prime lot of little CLOVER-SEED warranted clean of Ripple, for sale by Samuel Barnhart at the Tavern of Valentine Steckman in Bedford. Feb. 16, 1855.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.

The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run: A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Byspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Hear.
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Bock Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 12, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

PRESIDENT, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

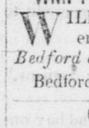
☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

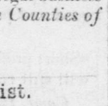
JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Drugs and Books.



DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. H. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia. W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

To Soldiers, both regular and Volunteers, sailors, Marines, Flotilla men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served *fourteen days* in any of the wars of the United States since the year 1790, the Law of 1855 gives you One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Bounty Land. I am prepared promptly to execute your warrants for Bounty Land. You will save time and money by at once applying for instructions and blank Forms. Widows and minor children of any of the above are entitled to the same.

☞Warrants bought and sold on commission.

☞ Commissions received for the sale of Real Estate. Address

FRANKLIN G. MAY,
No. 12, Wall Street, N. Y.

April 6, 1855—3t.

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRANDEBERRY, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hoffus.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the term of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS.

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.